

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

Editor: Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE.

VOL. XXVIII.

JUNE, 1900.

No. 6

INTRODUCTION.

The MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for June, 1900, is based on reports from about 3,101 stations furnished by employees and voluntary observers, classified as follows: regular stations of the Weather Bureau, 158; West Indian service stations, 12; special river stations, 132; special rainfall stations, 48; voluntary observers of the Weather Bureau, 2,562; Army post hospital reports, 22; United States Life-Saving Service, 9; Southern Pacific Railway Company, 96; Canadian Meteorological Service, 32; Mexican Telegraph Service, 20; Mexican voluntary stations, 7; Mexican Telegraph Company, 3. International simultaneous observations are received from a few stations and used, together with trustworthy newspaper extracts and special reports.

Special acknowledgment is made of the hearty cooperation of Prof. R. F. Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of the Dominion of Canada; Mr. Curtis J. Lyons, Meteorologist to the Hawaiian Government Survey, Honolulu; Señor Manuel E. Pastrana, Director of the Central Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory of Mexico; Camilo A. Gonzales, Director-General of Mexican Telegraphs; Mr. Maxwell Hall, Government Meteorologist, Kingston, Jamaica; Capt. S. I. Kimball,

Superintendent of the United States Life-Saving Service; and Commander Chapman C. Todd, Hydrographer, United States Navy.

The REVIEW is prepared under the general editorial supervision of Prof. Cleveland Abbe.

Attention is called to the fact that the clocks and self-registers at regular Weather Bureau stations are all set to seventy-fifth meridian or eastern standard time, which is exactly five hours behind Greenwich time; as far as practicable, only this standard of time is used in the text of the REVIEW, since all Weather Bureau observations are required to be taken and recorded by it. The standards used by the public in the United States and Canada and by the voluntary observers are believed to conform generally to the modern international system of standard meridians, one hour apart, beginning with Greenwich. The Hawaiian standard meridian is $157^{\circ} 30'$ or $10^{\circ} 30''$ west of Greenwich. Records of miscellaneous phenomena that are reported occasionally in other standards of time by voluntary observers or newspaper correspondents are sometimes corrected to agree with the eastern standard; otherwise, the local standard is mentioned.

FORECASTS AND WARNINGS.

By Prof. E. B. GARRIOTT, in charge of Forecast Division.

No severe storms of a general character occurred in the United States or the West Indies during June, 1900.

The weather continued very dry in the Northwestern States, and the upper Mississippi River reached the lowest June stage noted in many years.

The local rains of the month were, as a rule, forecast.

CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT.

No special warnings of storms were issued. The daily forecasts, however, were of great value, especially on account of the critical condition of the spring wheat in the Northwest. The showers which occurred in that section were generally forecast.—*H. J. Cox, Professor.*

SAN FRANCISCO FORECAST DISTRICT.

The month has been, as a whole, uneventful. There were no serious northers.—*Alexander G. McAdie, Forecast Official.*

PORTLAND, OREG., FORECAST DISTRICT.

The month was free from all unusual atmospheric disturbances, and no frost or storm warnings were issued.—*Edward A. Beals, Forecast Official.*

HAVANA FORECAST DISTRICT.

No disturbances occurred during the month, and no special warnings were issued.—*William B. Stockman, Forecast Official.*

AREAS OF HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.

During the month there were charted five highs and eight lows. (See Charts I and II.) A brief description of some of their more marked characteristics follows herewith:

Highs.—No. I was the final development of the Pacific coast high which persisted, with varying intensity, during the second and third decades of the previous month. On the last day of May it began to move eastward from the Washington coast, maintained an almost due easterly course, and in four days passed over Cape Breton Island into the Atlantic. During its passage over Montana and the Dakotas, on the 1st and 2d, light frosts were quite numerous. No. II originated in the Valley of the Red River of the North, and moved eastward off the Massachusetts coast in two and one-half days. No. III originated in the central Rocky Mountain region, moved northeastward to Lake Superior, and thence eastward over Cape Breton Island. No. IV first appeared in southern Alberta, moved southeastward to northern Kansas, and thence northeastward to western Lake Superior; afterwards its progress was generally eastward to central Ontario, where it dissipated. No. V was first noticed on the California coast,